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Inter-State Nurseries

SPRING LIST 1916



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Department of Agriculture.

**This is Not Our Annual
Catalog or Tree Book**

If Interested in Trees and Plants Ask
for Copy of Tree Book.

**Large, Complete Stock of Non-Citrus
Trees and Plants.**

No Citrus Trees Offered

**C. M. Griffing
& Co.**

**JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
MACCLENNY, FLA.**

Address Mail to Macclenny, Florida



Grounds in Front of Office and Packing Houses

Inter-State Nurseries

Jacksonville, Florida

C.M. Griffing & Co.

Macclenny, Florida



Side View of Packing Houses

THE INTERSTATE NURSERIES have acquired the nursery plantation and equipment of Griffing Brothers, Inc., at Macclenny, Florida, consisting of five hundred thirty-five acres of the choicest nursery land that can be found in the state, if not the entire South; a modern and efficient equipment, embracing the best of the labor-saving devices for economical propagation, growing and handling of trees, plants and orders, including saw and box mill, irrigation, commodious and conveniently arranged packing houses, yards and offices, and last but not least has retained the efficient staff of Superintendents, Foremen and Office Help.

With such an equipment and staff and with an opportunity for Mr. C. M. Griffing to devote his entire time and energy to the management of the business at Jacksonville and Macclenny, we are in a position to not only give buyers the best values in both quality and character of trees and plants purchased, but in prices and service.

NO CITRUS TREES. We have no orange, grapefruit, lemon, lime, kumquat or any other kind of citrus trees to offer or growing on our nursery plantation. Circular telling the unfortunate experience of Griffing Brothers, and some others, with citrus trees and citrus fruit-growing will be mailed to those interested, upon request.

DIVERSIFIED PLANTINGS. The planting of pecans and other nut trees, figs, peaches, plums, pears, persimmons, etc., on the farm and around the house; the planting of more flowers, shrubbery, ornamental and shade trees has for many years been Mr. Griffing's hobby. He now has the opportunity he has long wished for, and will devote his principal efforts to fostering and encouraging greater diversification in tree planting; to better fruited farms and gardens; and to more beautiful and attractive homes, streets, parks, cities and towns.



Teams Starting to Work

With the best assorted and finest stock of strictly non-citrus fruit, nut, ornamental and shade trees, shrubbery and flowers adapted for planting in Florida and the South ever produced, and giving special attention to testing and growing only the best, we are in position to give you the greatest value and best nursery service possible. We believe that the fruit-growers, farmers and home-owners will appreciate such a nursery and extend to us patronage to warrant the continuance of our efforts along these lines.

PLANTERS' HELPS. In addition to the information and suggestions that space in this catalog will allow us to give, we have published several Planters' Helps and Special Circulars. These will be helpful in selecting and preparing ground for trees, planning your plantings, and in selecting kinds and varieties adapted to your locality, together with suggestions for future cultivation, fertilization, pruning and care.

If you will write advising us the class and kind of trees and plants in which you are interested and probable extent of your planting, we will gladly send what Helps and Circulars we have on the subjects.



Seven-Year Pecan Trees



Peaches in Experimental Orchard

REPRODUCTION OF PAGE 2, INTER-STATE NURSERY CATALOG

The illustrations on this page are all views taken on the Griffing Nursery plantation at Macclenny, Fla. They are typical of the appearance and character of the entire property.

We take pride not only in the appearance of nursery plantation and nursery blocks, but in the character and quality of the trees and plants we offer.

We extend a cordial, yes an urgent, invitation to all buyers of trees and plants to visit our nurseries at Macclenny, Fla., and see for themselves.



Trees And Plants For The South



Awakening of the South

to the Vast Wealth and Resources of Soil and Climate

A few years ago we heard much about The New South. We saw many pictures of neat cottages and houses, taking the place of the log cabins; we read much of the wonderful improvements of the cities and towns and of the great strides in commerce and manufacturing; but for the most part agriculture and horticulture remained the same, so far as a vast majority of the people was concerned.

THE NEW SOUTH IN REALITY

dates with the awakening of its farmers, its home owners, its bankers and merchants to the wonderful undeveloped resources and possibilities of Southern soil and climate when employed in properly diversified agriculture and horticulture. In the development of the medium size farm and the utilizing of the soil, space and climate around the houses in the production of vegetables, fruits and flowers.

THE PAST HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT has been by a few people on an extensive commercial scale, a continuation of the one crop idea that has proven so disastrous to every section or community that has followed it. Whether cotton, tobacco, oranges, grapefruit or peaches, the ultimate result is the same.



Inviting, Attractive Homes Hold the Boys and Girls

THE ENTIRE SOUTH IS AWAKENING to the advantages and importance of diversification. The cotton farmer is devoting a portion of his land to feed and grain crops, to raising cattle and hogs; with the result that he will get about as much if not more money from the smaller acreage of cotton and will have the grain and meat to the good. The same applies to other one-crop farmers or fruit growers as applies to the cotton farmer.

ECONOMY PLANTING.

We believe that all are awake to the importance of diversified planting. Look around the farm or home, along the roadways and lanes, around the barns,



The House Is Modest, the Trees Make it an Attractive Home

outbuildings and house. Do you not find a portion of a field, some space along the roadways, or around the buildings that could be profitably used for an orchard, or where from a half dozen to fifty or more pecan trees, fig trees or other fruit trees could be planted? Locations that are now practically waste space growing up in weeds each summer, which the planting and care of the trees would keep clean and improve appearance of your property, besides returning you a greater income than any similar size area on the farm or home? We believe you can find such a space and that you will agree that it will pay you to plant.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

The future success of the South will not be from its large individual plantings of any one crop. This applies to nut and fruit-growing as well as farming. We believe that the future depends on the well balanced medium-size farm, partially devoted to nut and fruit growing. Enough revenue can be derived from nut and assorted fruit trees planted in otherwise waste spaces on the average farm to clothe the family the year round and supply all the fruit and nuts the family could consume; besides adding attractiveness to the farm and home. Likewise with the average city or town lot.

PROSPERITY AND CONTENTMENT.

Prosperity may bring a measure of happiness, but true happiness goes hand in hand with contentment. How are you to keep the boys and girls contented, willing and glad to settle down in the home community and town? Prosperity and money alone will not do it. The home surroundings should first be looked to, particularly the outside. They must be made attractive, pleasant and inviting. The roadsides and streets should be improved and shaded.

In no way will a few dollars go so far in making the home surroundings pleasant, attractive and inviting as that spent for shade trees for the roadsides, streets and yards, shrubbery and flowers for the yard and banking around the house. No investment you can make will add so much to the sale or rental value of a property as that invested in shrubbery and ornamental trees and plants, to say nothing of the pleasure to yourself and family. It's the best investment you can make.

REPRODUCTION OF PAGE 3, INTER-STATE NURSERY CATALOG

THE FARMER should plant fruits and nuts for home and market, and shade trees and shrubbery around the home.
THE MERCHANT should plant a pecan grove and orchard to provide against hard times and bad accounts.
THE LARGE NUT OR FRUIT GROWER should diversify his plantings to insure against poor markets and crop failures.



Trees And Plants For The South



Preparation for Planting. Land for planting should be thoroughly plowed or spaded, well harrowed and pulverized before the arrival of the trees or plants. Planting plans should be complete and a small stake should be set at the point where each tree is to be planted. Provisions should be made for the immediate planting and arrangements for giving the trees water at the time of planting should be provided.

We do not advise the digging of holes in advance of planting, unless in rocky or other soil requiring much labor to dig holes and prepare places for trees.

Dynamiting for Planting. For some land the use of dynamite in preparation for planting is essential for best results, but on a large part of the light sandy loam soil of Florida and the South the use of dynamite is merely a harmless amusement, provided you do not blow up yourself or friends in the fun.

Lands Where Dynamite is Desirable. Clay hillsides where the loam topsoil is mostly washed away; level lands where the irregular lay of the underlying clay or hard-pan may form basins

preventing free circulation of water; land with close compact clay or hard-pan near the surface and close easily compact soil, such land as seems to run together and cement itself, preventing free aeration after every rain—these lands should be thoroughly dynamited before planted with trees. The results will many times repay the cost. In saying thoroughly dynamited we do not mean simply discharging a stick of dynamite where the tree is to be planted, but instead, a thorough breaking up, pulverizing and aerating of the entire area to a depth of three or four feet; being sure that all depressions in the surface have a free run-off for excess water, level with the bottom of the loosened earth in the lowest place. Dynamiting the holes for the trees without breaking up and pulverizing the surrounding hard-packed earth makes a pocket for excess soil water to drain into, become stagnant and do more injury than good. Dynamite is useful in removing stumps and other obstructions, opening up drainage courses and as an aid in digging holes and preparing places for trees in rocky locations.

Care of Trees and Plants on Arrival. Failure in planting in most cases may be traced to the lack of knowledge and thought in the care of the trees and plants upon arrival. If unable to plant immediately, the trees and plants should be heeled-in as shown in Figure 1. To do this properly, select well pulverized, well drained but moist piece of ground; dig a trench sloping on one side, sufficiently deep to admit the entire root system. Place the roots of the trees in the trench with the tops leaning against the sloping side; spread out so that loose earth sifted over the roots and thoroughly wet will come in contact with all of the roots. Cover with four or five inches of earth and pack firmly; don't be afraid to tread this earth. If you have a quantity of trees several rows may be placed one in front of the other, as shown in the illustrations. Trees taken care of in this manner will, if necessary, keep several weeks, but we do not advise the heeling-in of the trees unless absolutely necessary. Should the ground be frozen so as to prevent heeling-in or planted at once, or should there be frost in the box or bale, bury the box or bale without opening in a well drained place, covering with from four to six inches of earth—do not

store in a dry place or near a stove or artificial heat. Roots of trees should never be exposed to frosty air or removed from the box or bale while there is frost in the packing. As soon as the frost is out of the ground plant or heel-in immediately.

Root Pruning.

All broken or mutilated portions of roots should be cut so as to leave the ends sound and smooth, the mass of small fibrous roots largely removed, leaving the main or lateral roots that are of sufficient size to callous and send out new feeding roots. In the South while most of the trees are inactive in the formation of new tops or leaves during the winter months, they are never inactive in the formation of new roots.

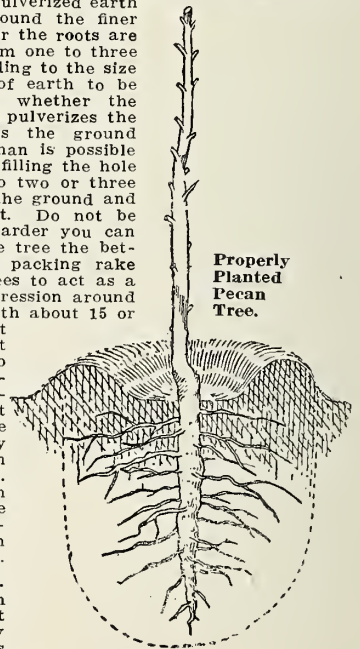
Planting. In the loose, easily handled soil found in most parts of Florida and the South, we do not recommend the digging of the holes in advance. At time of planting dig the holes large and deep enough to admit the roots without cramping; plant the tree the same depth that it originally grew in the nursery. This can usually be told by the change in the color of the bark at the surface line. The black line across the bottom of illustrations Nos. 2 to 5 near the roots show the depth this class of trees should be planted. Spread out the roots in their natural position. Sift moist, well pulverized earth in the hole and work around the finer roots with the hands. After the roots are nearly covered pour in from one to three bucketfuls of water, according to the size of the tree and amount of earth to be moistened; use the water whether the ground is moist or not, it pulverizes the small lumps and settles the ground around the roots better than is possible in any other way. Finish filling the hole with earth, piling it up to two or three inches above the level of the ground and pack firmly with the feet. Do not be afraid to stamp it—the harder you can pack the earth around the tree the better. After this thorough packing rake loose earth around the trees to act as a dust mulch. A slight depression around the trees or a ridge of earth about 15 or 20 inches from the tree that will retain the water that may fall is desirable, do not pour water on the surface after the tree is planted, it would form a crust as the water dried and the earth moisture would dry out more rapidly than where the surface is loose. Mulching the tree with straw, leaf mold, coarse stable manure or other decaying matter to the depth of 3 to 5 inches is desirable.

Planting Pecans.

Dig the holes deep enough to admit the entire tap root as received, and sufficiently large to admit lateral roots



Heeling in Trees.



Properly Planted Pecan Tree.

REPRODUCTION OF PAGE 5, INTER-STATE NURSERY CATALOG

OUR LARGE 1916 CATALOG contains the greatest amount of up-to-date, helpful information for the farmer, merchant, and home owner, interested in planting and improving his property or community, of any catalog published.

It describes, illustrates, and tells how to plant, where to plant, and how to care for many hundreds of varieties and kinds of nuts, fruits, trees, flowers and shrubbery.



Inter-State Nursery Catalog



Balled and Burlaped Tree

without bending, moisten and pack from bottom to surface, using a rammer, as in setting a post; being careful not to bruise the top or lateral roots.

Planting Balled and Burlaped Trees, and Trees That Have Been Grown in Pots. Dig the holes large and deep enough to admit the ball of earth, held in place by the burlap or other wrapping, so that the general level of the surface is even with the top of the ball. After placing the tree or plant in the hole, without removing the wrapping, cut away binding cords or remove the fastenings and remove the wrapping from the top downward, allowing it to remain in the bottom of the hole. Do not crumble or disturb the earth in the ball. After this is done, fill in rich, moist, well-pulverized earth around the ball, water freely and pack firmly; rake loose earth around the tree and mulch if material is available.

Planting Roses and Shrubbery.

Roses and shrubbery require rich, well-drained soil with considerable body for best results. In light sandy soil prepare the rose bed or space for banking shrubbery by removing earth to a depth of 10 inches and fill in with a mixture one-third clay, one-third well-rotted cow manure and one-third best top soil; spade and mix thoroughly and allow to stand two to three weeks before planting. Well-rotted horse or mule manure may be substituted for cow manure if the latter can not be obtained, if horse or mule manure is used the bed should stand two to three weeks before planting. Marl may be substituted if clay is not available. In stiff clay land, sandy loam and compost should be mixed with the soil removed. The planting should be done in the same general manner as in planting other trees, water freely, but be sure the ground is well drained.

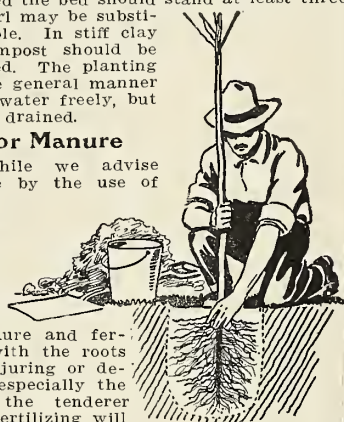
Use No Fertilizer or Manure

Time of Planting. While we advise making the ground fertile by the use of manure or well-rotted compost if the same can be done from two to four weeks in advance of the planting, we positively condemn the use of manure or any kind of fertilizer at the time of planting the trees, owing to the danger of the manure and fertilizer coming in contact with the roots and the chemical action injuring or destroying the root system, especially the new tender callous and the tenderer rootlets. Instructions for fertilizing will be given in a separate paragraph.

Pruning at the Time of Plant-

ng. The proper pruning of trees immediately after planting is one of the most important factors. The accompanying illustrations, Figures Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, show pecan, peaches, persimmon and fig trees in the size chiefly sold. Immediately after planting the trees we advise severe top pruning, which will reduce the top of the tree somewhere near the same proportion to the reduction in the root system in transplanting. The lines marked across the trees indicate the point at which the trees should be cut off, or pruned. These lines show the maximum amount of top that should be left; a far

Don't be afraid of soil-
ing Hands or Clothes



more severe pruning is advised and recommended by many, and no harm will be done if pruned much more severely. The same severe method of pruning applies to all classes of deciduous fruit, nut and ornamental trees. In the illustration for figs, Figure No. 2, you will notice the dotted line across the trees near the ground. If the planter desires to train his fig trees in the bush form they

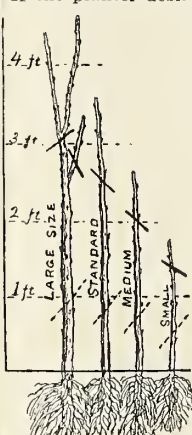


Fig. 2—Fig Trees

should be cut off at the point indicated by the dotted lines; but should the planter wish the fig trees to grow in the arboreal or tree form they should be cut off at the solid line shown higher up. We recommend the bush form for fig trees in preference to the arboreal or tree form.

All broad leaved evergreen trees, unless balled and burlaped, both fruit and ornamental should have the foliage largely or entirely removed before digging from the nursery and shipping, and after planting we recommend pruning in about the same proportion as shown in the illustrations Nos. 4 and 5 for pecans and persimmon trees. This method of severe pruning and defoliating has, after many years' test, proven the best and safest. Occasionally we hear of good results from the planting of broad leaved evergreen trees transplanted with the foliage left on; these cases, however, are exceptions rather than the rule. Where broad leaved evergreen trees are properly defoliated before digging, conserving the vitality and vigor of the tree in the body and roots, much more uniform and satisfactory results may be expected.

Balled and burlaped broad leaved evergreen trees need no pruning at the time of planting beyond that given at the nursery before shipping, other than merely shaping the tree to the desired form.

Grape vines should be pruned to one or two branches, and these cut off from six inches to one foot in height. This same method of pruning applies to all climbing vines in the ornamental department, as well as to grape vines.

Coniferous evergreen trees need but little pruning at the time of planting, the shearing away of about one-fourth of the foliage being sufficient.

Pruning Roses.

Figure No. 6 shows at the left the average field-grown two-year-old rose bush as it stands in the nursery rows; at the right the bush after pruning at the time of digging and made ready for shipment. To the lover of roses this may seem very severe treatment, but if you will remember the rose is a very scanty rooted plant not making mass of fibrous feeding roots, and that the ability of the rose bush to bloom and produce flowers depends upon its ability to produce new growth, you will understand why this severe pruning is best. Many other shrubs, plants, and vines should be treated in a similar manner for best results.

Subsequent Pruning.

Trees that have been properly pruned at time of planting should, when they start and make a few inches of growth, have all of the sprouts removed with the exception of those you wish to form the main branches of the trees. Select three or four sprouts starting from different sides of the tree with from eight to twelve inches between the bottom and top sprout; thus preventing forked trees that may split under heavy load of fruit. After these sprouts or main branches

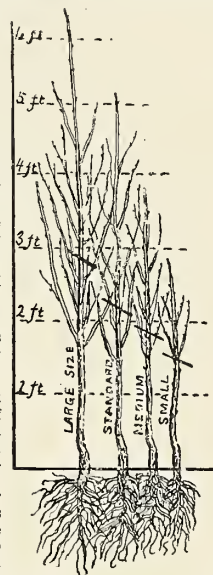


Fig. 3—Peach Trees

REPRODUCTION OF PAGE 6, INTER-STATE NURSERY CATALOG

We are prepared to, and are always glad to, advise and assist our customers in making a success from plantings of any trees and plants secured from us.

Any information not contained in our catalog, Planters Helps and circulars will at all times be cheerfully given.

By following the simple and easily understood instructions we can give you, there is no reason for your failing to make a success.



Inter-State Nursery Catalog



Hicoria pecan

Improved Paper Shell Pecans

The growing of the improved varieties of paper-shell pecans has gradually developed until it has become one of the South's most important agricultural pursuits. The long-headed business man or farmer of eight to twelve years ago, who planted a grove of paper-shell pecans and cared for it, has had the pleasure of refusing \$1,000.00 or more per acre for his grove, because it produces a revenue many times in excess of legal interest on this amount.

Utilize the Waste Space on the Farm

Pecan trees of improved paper-shell varieties planted along the roadside, avenues, drives, fence lines and around barns and outbuildings, will not only add a distinctiveness and character to your farm, but will in a few years yield a revenue in nuts sufficient to pay your taxes, pay for insurance on your buildings

and keep buildings and fences painted and in repair besides a liberal amount for Christmas sundries.

All for the cost of a few trees and the keeping of the waste spaces cleaned and in order as they should be on well-kept farms.

Pecans are a safe investment.



Pecans Along the Roadside.



Pecans Around the Outbuildings

Pecans are Highest Rank and Highest Priced Nuts in the World.

The improved paper-shell pecan nuts hold first place and command the highest price of all the world's nuts. Pecan nuts are in demand constantly at good prices for culinary purposes and for making of candies, etc. Nuts are gradually taking the place of meats in the staple daily diet of the world's people. In this the pecan will assume first place, because it is the **richest in nutriment of all the nuts**. Ask for bulletin number 16, The Pecan and its uses.

The Limited Area of Successful Production

and the limited number of people who will engage in an industry where returns cannot be expected for six to eight years, together with the increasing consumption of nuts as a food product, will keep the supply far short of the demand and good prices will prevail continuously.

The Pecan is an Excellent Shade Tree;

This, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant along your fence lines, roadsides in and around your barnyard, hog lots and garden, in addition to solid plantings of orchards.

Trees should be planted at a distance of 45x60 feet apart, requiring about 18 trees per acre. At this distance other crops may be successfully and profitably cultivated between the rows of pecans without detriment or injury to the trees. The cultivation of other crops actually benefits the pecan trees and reduces the expense of upkeep to a minimum. We recommend the cultivation of corn, cotton and vegetable crops between the rows.

A Sure, Safe and Substantial Income

for the young or middle-aged man or woman can be more quickly established in pecan growing than any other business in which he may engage. In pecan growing you are offered your greatest opportunity, if you are not firmly established, the pecan offers a safe, profitable investment for your surplus money.

The Kind of Pecans We Offer You

We have been closely identified with the development of the improved paper-shell pecan industry since its first inception, and have originated, introduced and disseminated several choice varieties. We are owners of some of the South's largest bearing and young pecan groves.

Gold Medal Was Awarded Griffing Brothers

at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition (1907) for the sixteen best varieties of pecans. This award of merit officially acknowledged us as the then leaders of the world in pecan growing. From these sixteen varieties were developed, improved and propagated, the peerless collection of pecan trees we offer today.

National Nut Growers Association Premiums

Griffing Brothers were awarded eight out of eleven possible first premiums for improved pecans at the last meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at Houston, Texas, November, 1913. The National Nut Growers' Association is the highest tribunal on nuts in the world.

The Two Highest Tributes

ever paid to a grower of pecans have been bestowed on us. Our thirty years experience in pecan growing has been condensed into a small bulletin which may be had for the asking.

IMPORTATION OF NUTS INTO UNITED STATES—COMPILED BY FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
\$6,154,515	\$7,328,607	\$9,315,891	\$9,563,742	\$8,549,997	\$12,775,196	\$14,565,512	\$15,626,484	\$13,508,357	\$19,727,924

This increase in consumption of imported nuts during the last ten years show tendency of people for nut diet, and should allay any fear of over-production of Pecans—the best of all nuts.

INTER-STATE NURSERY SPECIAL SPRING LIST 1916

Special New Variety

Big Z Pecan

The new **BIG Z** promises to be the peer of all varieties. The original tree was grown from seed, possibly of the Frotcher, on the property of Mr. J. W. Zink in Southern Mississippi. The tree is a strong, upright grower, and has large luxuriant foliage. Judging from the quantity, size and quality of the nuts produced on the original tree and on smaller trees which have been top-worked to Big Z, we believe that the Big Z will be one of the earliest-bearing and the largest of all the varieties. The Big Z has in the past borne one-third more nuts than any of the best old standard varieties, such as Delmas, Schley, etc., in the same grove.

Size very large, weighing 38 to 40 to the pound, nuts in clusters of three to five; shell thin; partitions thin, fine appearance; kernel rich, yellow, crisp and of fine flavor. Best cracking qualities of any large nut. We are the exclusive propagators of the Big Z and believe that we have never placed our name behind a more meritorious production.



Big Z Pecan

Approximate top growth.		Each	10	100
D—1½ to 2 ft.	Small	\$1.75	\$16.00	\$140.00
E—2 to 3 ft.	Light	1.80	17.00	150.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	1.90	18.00	160.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Standard	2.00	19.00	170.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large	2.25	20.00	185.00

Positively No Reduction in Price For Big Z Pecan Trees

CONTRACT WITH ORIGINATOR OF THIS VALUABLE VARIETY PROHIBITS US FROM MAKING ANY CUT PRICE

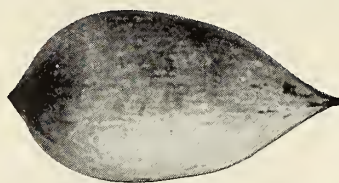
Five Best Standard Varieties Large Paper Shell Pecans

The necessity of diversification of the farm crops of the South is causing thousands of the best farmers to plant pecans as the safest and best diversification known. The trees live to a great age, producing the most valuable food product known. An acre of large soft shelled pecans will produce as much food value as ten acres devoted to stock farming or producing any other food crop known. The past two years have demonstrated to the farmer beyond question of doubt the wisdom of producing something to eat. Why not plant and grow the best and most productive and valuable food product?



Bradley Pecan

Bears young. Many eight year trees produced over thirty pounds each. Parent tree two hundred thirty-two pounds in 1914.

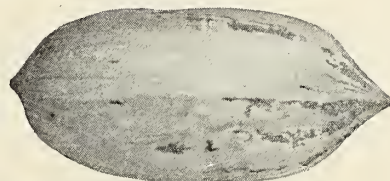


Curtis Pecan

This is one of the best-cracking and finest flavored nuts. Trees bear young and very heavily. Medium in size but very excellent quality.

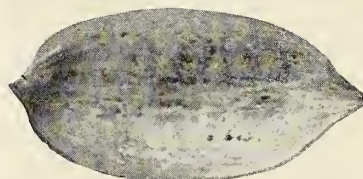
President Pecan

The size, quality, early and prolific bearing, with wide adaptability, place the President at the head of the list of standard pecans.



Schley Pecan

The Schley is the standard by which other nuts are classed. Among the best in size, quality and bearing.



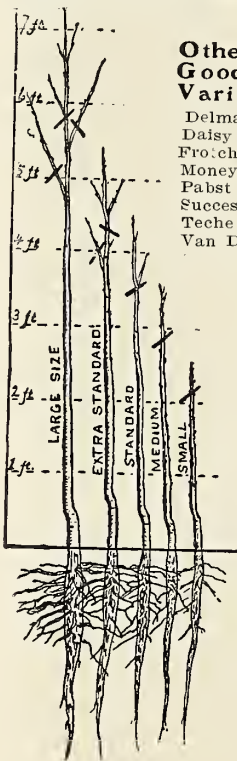
Stuart Pecan

Trees strong, and of upright growth. Large size, plump and attractive. One of the most popular varieties.



Other Good Varieties

Delmas
Daisy
Frotcher
Moneymaker
Pabst
Success
Teche
Van Deman



Special Spring 1916 Prices

See Sizes as Illustrated.	For all varieties except Big Z			
	1 to 5 trees	5 to 50 trees	50 to 500 trees	500 or over trees
Small size, 2 to 3 ft.	\$.60	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$300.00
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50	45.00	400.00
Standard size, 4 to 5 ft.	.75	6.50	55.00	500.00
Extra Standard size, 5 to 6 ft.	.85	7.50	65.00	600.00
Large size, 6 to 8 ft.	1.00	8.50	75.00	650.00

THESE SPECIAL PRICES APPLY ONLY TO STRICTLY CASH ORDERS RECEIVED DIRECT BY US DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1916, FOR TREES F. O. B. MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

INTER-STATE NURSERY SPECIAL SPRING LIST 1916

Juglans

Japan Walnuts

California or English Walnuts will not thrive in the Lower South; we have too much humidity—they require a dry arid climate.

IN THE JAPAN WALNUT WE HAVE A BETTER—A MORE SURE CROP NUT.

The Japan Walnut is one of the most beautiful broad-spreading shade trees grown. Of rapid growth, commencing to bear the third or fourth year from planting. Nuts are produced in great clusters.

There is more money in growing Japan Walnuts in the South at 7c per pound for the nuts than growing cotton at 25c per pound. Thousands of pounds can be produced on otherwise waste space on every farm, besides adding hundreds of dollars to sale value and appearance of your property.

Trees are cheap, easy to live, grow and care for. Every farm should have from 20 to 50 trees.

Prices of Japan Walnut Trees

Size	Approximate top growth	Each	10	100
D—	1½ to 2 ft. Light	25c	\$2.00	\$18.00
E—	2 to 3 ft. Medium	30c	2.50	22.00
F—	3 to 4 ft. Standard	50c	3.50	30.00

Varieties of Japan Walnuts

CORDIFORMIS. Peculiar heart-shape; good quality; vigorous grower; productive.

SIEBOLDIANA. Ovate, pointed; comparatively thin shell. Profic and of good quality.



Southern Grown Japanese Walnuts

The Fig

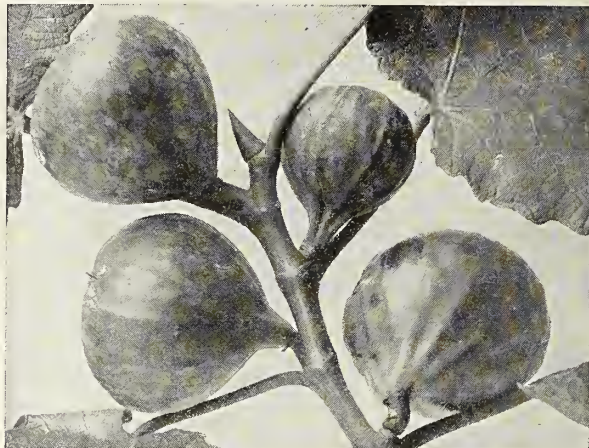
THE OLDEST AND BEST OF THE WORLD'S FRUITS

A fruit for the home or for the market, either in the fresh state, canned, preserved or dried.

As a fresh or green fruit the Fig is unsurpassed, either in deliciousness or healthfulness. A small door-yard orchard of a few trees will add many dollars to the home income. One of the greatest advantages of the fig for small farmers, is that the

trees are inexpensive and easy to plant, requiring only a very limited investment. Enough trees to plant five acres may be had for \$75 to \$100, and the orchard will begin producing revenue the second and third years after planting.

Canned or preserved figs are easily put up and can be enjoyed by the family throughout the year and also find a ready sale, either in the local or open market. An acre of figs three or four years old will, if properly grown, harvested and marketed, produce from \$400.00 to \$500.00 per year.



WHERE TO PLANT FIGS. Fig trees give especially good results if planted near buildings where the roots can run under them and get the benefit of the shade, moisture and nitrogen. Around the hog lot and chicken runs are exceptionally good locations.

Where the soil is heavy and there is a good supply of nitrogen and capillary soil moisture, the fig can be successfully grown in the open field. The fig is especially well adapted for planting in the interspaces between pecan, orange or grapefruit trees. A bushel or more of broken-up oyster shell worked into the ground around the fig tree is especially beneficial.

Varieties of Figs

BROWN TURKEY. The best quality and most abundant producer of any fig grown. Bears on well-grown one-year canes the first year from planting.

BRUNSWICK. Very large, purple fig, the largest fig grown. Usually bears fruit first year after planting.

CELESTIAL. The hardiest and most sturdy fig tree grown. The favorite variety for canning and preserving. The great home fig of the cotton belt.

GREEN ISCHIA.—Light, transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells.

LEMON. Large, lemon-color; flesh creamy white, shading to purple in the center.

Prices of Fig Trees

Size	Each	10	100	1000
C—1 to 1½ ft. Small	13c	\$1.10	\$ 8.00	\$ 70.00
D—1½ to 3 ft. Light	15c	1.20	9.00	80.00
E— 2 to 3 ft. Medium	20c	1.50	12.00	100.00
F— 3 to 4 ft. Standard	25c	2.00	15.00	135.00

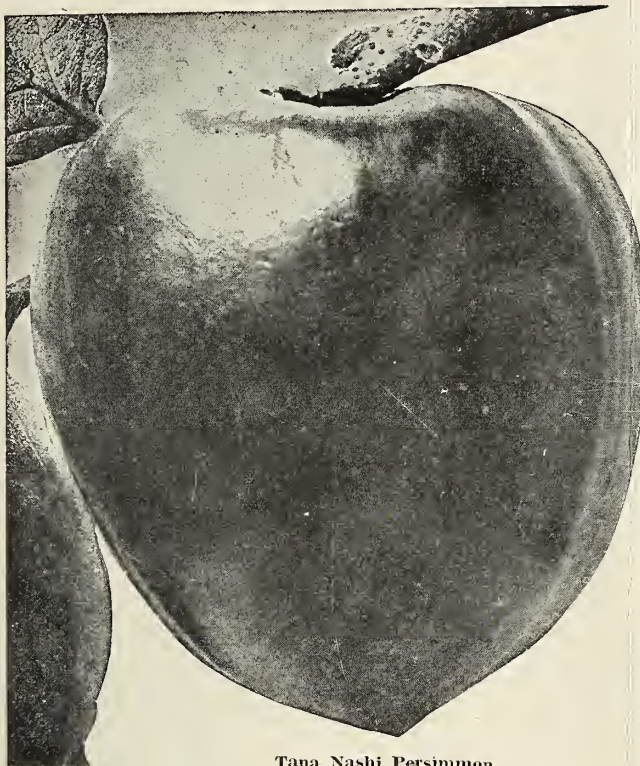
Modern Methods of Home Canning Make the Fig a Staple Crop on Every Farm

INTER-STATE NURSERY SPECIAL SPRING LIST 1916

MAMMOTH JAPANESE

Persimmons

A MOST DELICIOUS FRUIT FOR HOME AND MARKET THAT
MAY BE ENJOYED FROM SEPTEMBER UNTIL
CHRISTMAS.



Tana Nashi Persimmon

In Japan the Persimmon fills a similar place to the apple in America. It was profitably grown by the yellow races before Columbus discovered America.

A high-priced fruit on every market where known. Shipments have been successfully made to England. A fruit even more productive than apples or peaches, that is more delicious and sells for better prices. Because their name is Persimmon do not confuse them with the little puckery wild persimmon you may know. Our large descriptive catalog tells you of their value. Ten or a dozen trees, if not an orchard, should be planted by every home owner or farmer.

Prices Persimmons All Varieties

Size		Each	10	100	1000
E—2 to 3 ft.	Small	.20	\$1.50	\$11.00	\$ 90.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.25	2.00	14.00	110.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.30	2.50	17.00	140.00
F. O. B.					
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large	.40	3.00	20.00	160.00
K—6 to 8 ft.	Heavy branched	.60	5.00	35.00	

VARIETIES OF MAMMOTH JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

Costata	Hyakume	Tsuru
Dia Dia Maru	Okame	Yeddo Ichi
Faya Kaki	Triumph	Yemon
Hacheya	Tana Nashi	Zengi

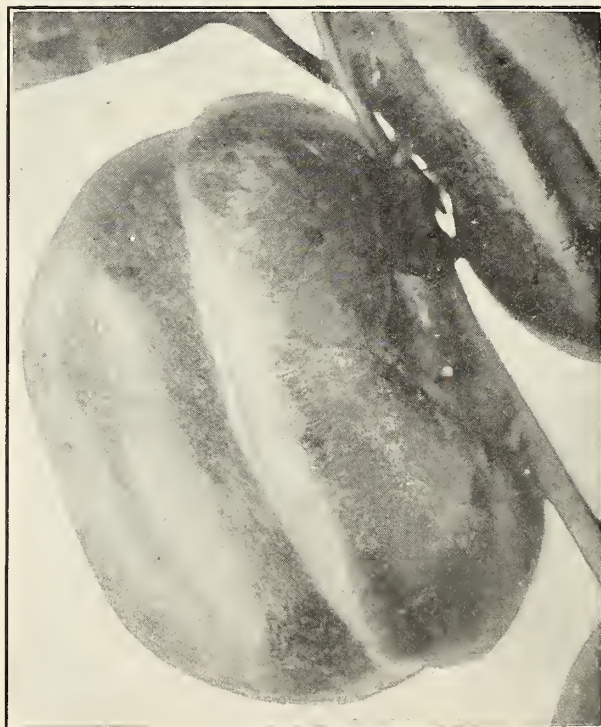
An Economical Fruit to Grow

The cost of cultivation, care and production is reduced to a minimum. The trees thrive on almost any soil, giving good results on land too poor for most crops. They can be produced at one-fourth the cost of oranges and grapefruit. No frost risks, as they thrive throughout the cotton belt. Trees should be well cultivated, fertilized and well cared for for the first two years, after which no plowing or cultivation is necessary or desirable. For best results, simply keep the weeds and grass mowed. Fertilizer to be applied just before rains in March and June.

New Chinese Persimmon, Tamopan

A Chinese variety of special merit recently introduced from China by Department of Agriculture, and fully described in Department of Agriculture Year Book for 1910. The Tamopan has been thoroughly tested in Hernando County, Florida, and in the Gulf Coast section of Mississippi where it has been successfully fruiting for several years. Fruit is large, somewhat flattened and with a compressed ring around it as though a string had been tied around the fruit while growing. Color, beautiful golden red; skin quite thick and tough; flesh light colored and astringent until fully ripe. Tree exceedingly vigorous with very large glossy leaves, bears young and is very productive.

Price same as Japanese Persimmon.



Tamopaa Persimmon



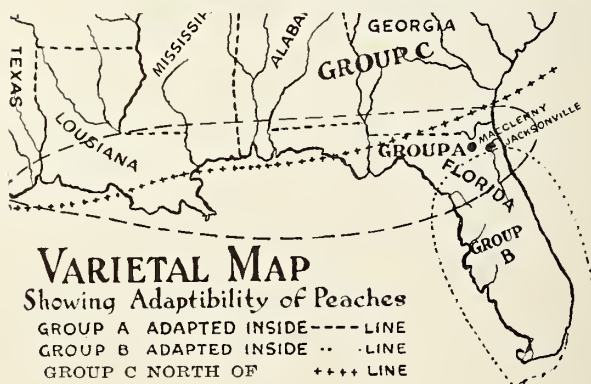
Peaches

**The peach gives the quickest profitable
crop return of any fruit tree in
general cultivation.**

The orchard shown in this illustration produced more than enough fruit to pay for land on which planted, to pay for clearing, fencing, the cost of trees and all fertilizer, care and cultivation, inside of thirty months from date of planting. Other properly planted and well cared for orchards in the lower south have done as well.

Peaches are easily grown by anyone in all parts of the lower south, if right varieties and good trees are selected, and planted on well-drained land. Good cultivation, proper care and moderate fertilization is essential. Our Planters' Helps on peaches will give you all necessary information about planting, care cultivation and fertilization which you will find both simple and inexpensive. (Planters' Help Circular for Peach Growers sent free for the asking.)

**Be Sure the Varieties Selected Are
Adapted To Your Locality**



Peaches Grouped As Shown in Map

ARRANGEMENT AND ABBREVIATIONS: Varieties recommended preceded by *. Specially recommended for commercial planting, **. R, red. Y, yellow. W, white. C, creamy white. f, freestone. cl, clingstone. sc, sub or half cling.

GROUP A—North Florida

- | | |
|--|--|
| Jewell (May 20) R and W, f
**Waldo (June 1) R and W, f
Glenn (June 5) Y and R, f
**Florida Gem (June 15) R and W, f
**Angel (June 20) W and R, f
*Hall's Yellow (June 20) Y, f
*Griffing's No. 4 (June 25) Y and R, cl | **Imperial (June 25), R and W, f
*Stanley (July 1), R, cl
Cobler's Indian (July 10), R, cl
*Florida Crawford (Aug. 1), Y, f
Power's Sept. (Sept. 1), W, f
Gibbons Oct. (Oct. 1), W, f |
|--|--|

GROUP B—Central and South Florida

- | | |
|--|---|
| *Peento (May 5), W and R, sc
**Bidwell Early (May 10), W and R, sc
**Jewell (May 15), R and W, f
*Miami (May 15), Y and C, f
*Red Ceylon (May 15), R, f
Bidwell Late (May 25), W and R, sc
**Waldo (June 1), R and W, f
Glenn (June 5), Y and R, f
**Angel (June 20), W and R, f | *Florida Gem (June 15), R and W, f
*Hall's Yellow (June 20), Y, f
*Griffing's No. 4 (June 25), Y and R, cl
*Stanley (July 1), R, cl
Cobler's Indian (July 10), R, cl
Fla. Crawford (Aug. 1), Y, f
Power's Sept. (Sept. 1), W, f
Gibbon's Oct. (Oct. 1), W, f |
|--|---|

GROUP C—Part of West Fla., Georgia and to the North

- | | |
|---|---|
| **May Flower (May 15), R, sc
**Triumph (May 20), R, f
Sneed (June 1), C and R, sc
**Greensboro (June 1), R and W, sc
**Waddell (June 5), C, f
*Mamie Ross (June 10), W, cl
**Carman (June 15), C, f
*Hiley (June 20), W and R, f | *St. Johns (July 1), Y and R, f
**Elberta (July 1), Y and R, f
*Chinese Cling (July 10), W, c
Stanley (July 15), R, cl
Heath's Cling (Aug. 15), W, cl
Nix Late (Aug. 20), W, cl
Power's Sept. (Sept. 1), W, f
Gibbon's Oct. (Oct. 1), W, f |
|---|---|

Price of Peach Trees

Grown on Natural Southern Seed. Best of all for Southern Planting

Size	Height		Prepaid by		F. O. B. Express or	
			mail or express		freight collect	
			Each	10	100	1000
D—1½	to 2 ft.	Small .....	.13	\$1.10	\$ 7.50	\$65.00
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Light .....	.15	1.20	8.00	65.00
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Medium ...	.18	1.50	9.00	80.00
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Standard .	.25	2.00	14.00	110.00
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Large .....	.35	3.00	18.00	

INTER-STATE NURSERY SPECIAL SPRING LIST 1916

Peach Trees Grafted on Plum Roots

We offer a limited number of each variety in Group B grown on plum roots. See Special Prices.

Special Prices Peaches on Plum Roots

Size	Height		Prepaid by		F O. B. Express or freight collect
			Each	mail or express	
D—1½	to 2 ft.	Small	.....	\$.15	\$1.20
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Light	.....	.18	1.50
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Medium	....	.25	2.00
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Standard	..	.30	2.50
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Large	....	.40	3.00
					22.00

Plums

THE MOST PRODUCTIVE, VALUABLE AND EARLIEST RIPENING OF SUMMER FRUITS

Plant Plums in Poultry Yard

The clean packed ground and high percentage of nitrogen in the chicken manure seem to be just what the trees require. The trees give right amount of shade during summer and admit sunlight during winter.



Stumpe or Howe Plum

The Best Standard Varieties of Plums

ABUNDANCE. Very large, prolific, ripe in June.
BURBANK. Very large. Ripe last of June.
EXCELSIOR. Medium size, purple. Ripe in May.
GONZALEZ. Very large, fine quality. Ripe early June.
HAPPINESS. Very large. Ripe middle of June.
MCCARTNEY. Large yellow. Ripe early June.
RED JUNE. Large, very prolific, ripe in June.
STUMPE. Red; one of the best. Ripe in May.
WICKSON. Large dark red. Ripe in July.

Prices for Plums, Standard Varieties

Size	Height	Each	10	100	1000
E—2 to 3 ft.	Small	.....	20c	\$1.50	\$11.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	25c	2.00	14.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.....	30c	2.50	17.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	40c	3.00	20.00
K—6 to 8 ft.	Extra, branched.	.....	60c	5.00	35.00

Pears

WHAT POTATOES ARE TO THE FARMER, PEARS SHOULD BE TO THE FRUIT GROWER

A staple, reliable crop. Pears of the blight-resisting varieties are the easiest grown and most reliable fruit known. There is always a demand for pears, yielding the grower many times the cost of production.



Fruiting Branch of Dixie Pear

The New Dixie Pear

A new variety originated in Southern Georgia, of marked vitality and wonderfully prolific. The pear that we believe will revolutionize Southern pear-growing. Blight-resisting, good quality, large size.

Prices Dixie Pear Trees Only

Size	Height	Each	10	100
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	35c	\$3.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.....	40c	3.50
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	50c	4.00

You need have no fear of blight if you plant Dixie Pears.

Standard Varieties of Pears

The standard varieties of pears we offer include both the Blight-resisting and other well known sorts.

Blight Resisting Varieties

Cincinnati, Magnolia, Sand, Suwannee.

Other Well Known Varieties

Bartlett, Early Harvest, Garber, Kieffer, LeConte.

Prices of Blight-Resisting and Standard Varieties Pears

Size	Height	Each	10	100	1000
F—3 to 4 ft.	medium	.....	75c	\$2.00	\$16.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	standard	.....	30c	2.50	20.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	large	.....	40c	3.00	25.00

Apples

We do not recommend the apple as a commercial possibility in the lower South; however, the better Southern types may be grown for home use.

Griffing's Special Varieties Apples

Mason and Day

Two new Southern apples. These, we believe, are going to extend the apple-growing belt farther South than heretofore considered possible to produce apples.

MASON APPLE. An apple of superior merit, producing remarkable crops in coast section of South Texas. Sure to give satisfactory results along the Gulf Coast and South Georgia and Florida.

DAY APPLE. This variety received Bronze Medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904, in competition with the world. Origin-

INTER-STATE NURSERY SPECIAL SPRING LIST 1916

ated in South Mississippi. A fine cooking and eating apple. Ripe June and July.

Prices of Mason and Day Apples Only

Size	Height	Each	10	100
E—	2 to 3 ft. Light	30c	\$2.50	\$20.00
F—	3 to 4 ft. Medium	35c	3.00	25.00
G—	4 to 5 ft. Standard	40c	3.50	30.00

Standard Varieties Apples Best Adapted for Southern Planting

Arkansas Black	Maiden Blush	Red June
Ben Davis	Jenning's Florida	Rome Beauty
Horse	Red Astrachan	Shockley
	Transcendant Crab Apple	

Prices Standard Varieties Apple Trees

Size	Height	Each	10	100
F—	3 to 4 ft., medium	20c	\$1.50	\$12.00
G—	4 to 5 ft., standard	25c	2.00	16.00

Mulberries

The Mulberry is one of the most desirable trees for shade and protection of stock when planted around the farm buildings, along lanes and in the hog, poultry or young stock pasture.



Early Merritt Mulberry

AS A FOOD FOR HOGS the mulberry is of inestimable value. Thirty full bearing mulberry trees equally divided between the Merritt variety, which commences ripening early in April; and the Hicks Everbearing variety, which commences ripening about the time the Merritt crop is over, will feed from 35 to 40 head of hogs and pigs for a period of eight to ten weeks, during a season when hog feed is the scarcest on the farm.

Prices of Mulberry Trees

Height	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft. Small	20c	\$1.50	\$10.00
4 to 5 ft. Medium	25c	2.00	12.00
5 to 7 ft. Standard	35c	2.70	16.00
7 to 9 ft. Large	40c	3.50	22.00

MERRITT. Large black, very prolific, early, ripe in April continuing into May.

HICKS EVERBEARING. Medium black, prolific. Ripe from May 10th to July 10th.

OTHER GOOD VARIETIES. Black English, Downing, Russian, Stubbs, etc.

Loquats

An attractive, medium size, evergreen tree of spreading growth. The foliage is dark rich green on top with slight velvety appearance below. Leaves very large. A most beautiful ornamental tree for the garden or lawn. Bears heavy annual crops of deliciously sprightly, sub-acid, plum-shaped and sized fruits, which are splendid for jellies.

Size	Height	Each	10
C—	1 to 1½ ft. Small	25c	\$2.20
D—	1½ to 2 ft. Light	30c	2.50
E—	2 to 3 ft. Medium	40c	3.50
F—	3 to 4 ft. Standard	50c	4.50

Grapes

Pure Healthful Wines, also the Great National Drink, Grape Juice, is easily made at home at a small cost. There is always a good market for both the early bunch Grapes as well as the later ripening Arbor or Muscadine grapes.

BUNCH OR TRELLIS GRAPES should be planted about 10 feet apart.

BRIGHTON. Large red. Ripe June.

CHAMPION. Large black. Ripe June 10th.

CLINTON. Large bunches. Black. Ripe late June.

CONCORD. Blue black. Large. Ripe early July.

DELAWARE. Small, pink, compact bunch. Ripe July.

ELVIRA. Medium, pale green. Ripe June.

NIAGARA. Large white. Ripe June.

SALEM. Large red. Ripe last May.

ARBOR OR MUSCADINE GRAPES should be planted about 20 feet apart and trained on arbor.

IDEN. Large black, bears in bunches. Ripe late July.

FLOWERS. Large purple clusters. Ripe September.

JAMES. Very large black berry. Ripe September.

SCUPPERNONG. Large light bronze. Ripe August.

THOMAS. Medium, reddish purple, very prolific, fine flavor. Ripe early August.

Prices of Both Trellis and Arbor Grapes

Age and size	Each	10	100
D—1 year Medium	15c	\$1.20	\$ 9.00
G—2 year. Large	20c	1.60	12.00



Scuppernong Grapes



Inter-State Nursery Catalog



Brief Helps

In Planning the Plantings for the Home, for Parks, Parkways, Streets and Roadsides

To successfully plan any planting for the beautification of the Home, the Park, a City or Town, two things must be kept in mind, **Nature** and **Effect**. The student of nature who observes the growth and development of various trees and plants, noting their size, shape and coloring under normal conditions at various ages up to maturity, and who studies nature's effects in the arrangement of trees, shrubbery and flowers (undergrowth and native wild flowers) will find it an easy and pleasant task to plan a home or park planting.

Three things that you will observe in Nature's handiwork: She does not plant her trees in straight rows, in squares or circles; she groups them in graceful clumps and borders.

Where the best natural effects are found, she has not overcrowded the large growing species, she has given them room, filling in the intervening space with smaller growing trees and shrubs.

In Nature's plantings, both the sky and earth lines are graceful and soft, harsh, straight lines and angles are never observed.

With these observations in mind a little thought of the effect you wish to create and a study of the character of growth, foliage and flowers of the trees and plants we list in this catalog; the novice can, by following a few fundamental principals, plan his plantings as well and in most cases better and more to his liking than the average landscape architect.

Putting it in simple phrases, there are but two types of plantings, **Natural** and **Formal**. The **Natural** are those where nature's arrangement and effects are employed and copied as nearly as space and surroundings will permit.



Well Arranged Small Yard

The **Formal** are those employing straight lines, squares, triangles and circles, where trees and plants that naturally grow, or may be trimmed into uniform specimens, are used.

Around the house and in most parks, natural planting is preferable. If properly arranged it lends grace and artistic beauty, softens the outlines and gives the appearance of spaciousness to grounds that would appear cramped and crowded if formal arrangement was employed. For street, avenue, roadside and parkways formal and uniform effect are best and most desirable, the nature of the planting not admitting of nature's arrangement of grouping. In street plantings uniformity in size and shape should be insisted upon, only one kind or variety of tree should be planted on a street avenue and for long stretches along roadways. Never mix large stately growing trees with smaller ones. The only variation to this rule is the planting at uniform distances between the larger growing trees of uniform growing clumps of shrubbery, to be kept to uniform shape and size.

In some cases where space is very limited the small formal garden effect is the only one that can be used, viz., in courts, small angles, small back or side yards and similar locations.

Do not try to combine formal with natural effect, you will fail in both. If space will permit, and you wish a formal garden, it should be located so that it can be banked around with trees and shrubbery in such a way as to give the natural effect from the outside, and not spoil the general landscape effect of the grounds or yard as a whole.

Arrangements will be treated in this brief help in ten classes: **Shade Groups**, **Boundary Borders**, **Screens**, **Shrubbery Borders**, **Ornamental Groups**, **Shrubbery Groups**, **Borders for Walks**, **Bedding**, **Formal Gardens**, **Street and Avenue Planting**.

Shade Groups. In the South shade around the home is essential. Groups for shade should be placed so as not to cut off free circulation of air and admission of breezes. Instead of planting a row of shade trees around the boundary of the home lot, they should be planted in two or three groups with open space between them so arranged as not to obstruct view or prevailing winds. In selecting trees for shade groups only those that can be trimmed up and headed from 6 to 10 feet from the ground should be chosen. These should be planted sufficiently close together so that the tops will interlock, but not so close as to make the trees grow in distorted shapes. To give the sky line an artistic and soft effect, both evergreen and deciduous trees growing to different heights, with different shaped heads should be grouped together. This will give more dense and compact shade during the summer when shade is most needed, and openness and light during winter, without the barrenness where only deciduous trees were planted in the grouping.

SHADE GROUP SUGGESTIONS. In the following suggestions we have grouped together some of the best, hardiest and most easily cared for trees that will blend together and give a pleasing effect:

Evergreen Ash, Camphor trees, Cottonwood, Texas Umbrella, Sycamore and Lombardy Poplar.

REPRODUCTION OF PAGE 26, INTER-STATE NURSERY CATALOG

If you can interest your neighbors or your townspeople in planting shade trees along the roadways, streets, in parks, and create an interest in civic beauty and improvement, you have created for yourself a more worthy and lasting memorial or monument than can be cut from the finest marble.

You will become a benefactor to your community and your praises will be sounded for generations upon generations yet unborn.



Trees And Plants For The South



Australian Silk Oak, Eucalyptus, Cherry Laurel, American Ash and Sweet Gum.

Magnolia, Ligustrum Japonica, Catalpa Speciosa, Sycamore and Eucalyptus.

Camphor trees, Oak, Ligustrum Japonica, Cypress Bald, Japan Varnish.

Magnolia, Hackberry, Eucalyptus and Sweet Gum.

Holly, Ligustrum Japonica, Hackberry, Red Bud (this group

is desirable where smaller growing shade trees are wanted.)

Eucalyptus, Ligustrum Japonica, Magnolia, Cherry Laurel, Maple, Lombardy Poplar.

Camphor, Evergreen Ash, Soap Tree and Carolina Poplar.

Palms can be used to advantage in all groupings. Some of the taller growing coniferous trees, such as Chinese Arborvitae Cedrus, Deodora, Red Cedar, Japan Cedar can be used in shade grouping.

Boundary Borders.

It is often desirable to plant boundary borders to screen the yard or grounds from objectionable views of neighboring properties. For this purpose the slimmer growth trees that will not occupy too much space should be used. Select trees of different height, of growth and shape of head so as to present a soft, artistic sky line, mixing evergreen with deciduous and flowering trees. An occasional shade tree can often be planted in a boundary border to good effect.

BOUNDARY BORDER SUGGESTIONS. Eucalyptus, Camphor, Lombardy Poplar, Chinese Arborvitae, Bamboo, Pampas Grass, Salt Cedar, Crape Myrtle, Althea, Oleander, Hibiscus, Poinsettia, Flowering Pomegranates may be used to good effect. Palms are especially desirable. The larger growing trees should be planted from 10 to 15 feet apart, with the smaller growing trees and shrubbery from 4 to 6 feet apart, so arranged as to provide a more or less dense foliage and flowering effect. Such a border will lend a pleasing effect, and serve as a screen to objectionable landscape or neighboring properties.

Screens. All objectionable objects, such as out-buildings, closets, wood-yards, laundry-yards and objectionable and unsightly buildings on neighboring properties should be screen planted to hide or cover the objectionable views. Screens may be made by the planting of vines to be trained on trellises or lattices constructed on front of objectionable objects, or may be made by planting groups or clumps of shrubbery and flowering plants growing to sufficient height to screen or obstruct the view of the objectionable buildings or objects.

SCREEN PLANTING SUGGESTIONS. Any of the ranker growth vines may be used for training on trellises, fences or lattice work, care being taken that the trellis or lattice work are only just high enough to screen the objectionable features.

For screen planting we would suggest.

Holly, Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Salt Cedar, Arborvitae, Retinospora, Red Cedar, Abelia, Bougainvillea, Hibiscus, Jasmines, Tea Plants, Oleanders, Poinsettias, Althea, Crape Myrtle, Flowering Pomegranates, Bamboo, Pampas Grass, Eulalia Grass, Lemon Grass, Amoor River Privet and California Privet. (The California and Amoor River Privet need not be trimmed into formal hedge shape unless so desired.)

Shrubby Borders.

Low borders of shrubbery can be well used in defining borders of the property to be improved and beautified, separating it from other portions of the farm or from neighboring properties, also for bordering the inside of curves in drives and walks and in other similar locations. The shrubbery border should be so selected and planted as to give an artistic and pleasing ground line, as well as top effect. Trees and plants of assorted height and types of growth should be used. The larger or taller growing ones placed in the center of the border with the lower growing kinds along the edges. Shrubs with foliage color effect and flowering shrubs should be distributed along with the evergreen shrubbery.

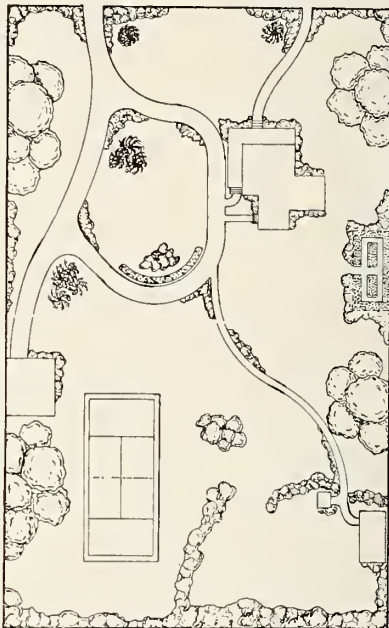
SHRUBBERY BORDER SUGGESTIONS. Dwarf Golden Arborvitae, Salt Cedar, Abelia, Acalypha, Japan Bush Clover, Cape Jasmine, Hibiscus, Spirea, Pittosporum, Bougainvillea, Hydrangea, Euonymus Americana, Cannas, Yucca, Lemon Grass, Eulalia Grass are a few of the many shrubs and flowering plants that can be successfully used in shrubbery borders.

Ornamental Groups.

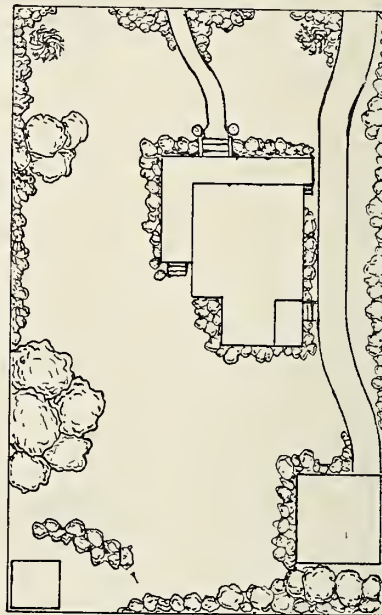
In many yards, grounds and parks it is desirable to provide ornamental groupings of trees of such kinds as are not expected to grow into large size for shade purposes. For this purpose trees should be selected growing to a height of from 6 to 18 or 20 feet, depending upon the size of the ground or park. In these ornamental groupings both broad leaved and coniferous evergreens and small growing deciduous and flowering trees can be used to good advantage. The trees should be planted sufficiently close so that the tops will nearly, and in some cases, entirely, grow together, and so arranged as to give an irregular, soft and pleasing sky and ground line.

ORNAMENTAL GROUP SUGGESTIONS.

Camphor trees, Cherry Laurel, Holly, Dogwood, Soap tree, Salt Cedar, Witch Hazel, all coniferous trees, Cape Jasmine, Hibiscus, Oleanders, Pittosporum, Dwarf Poinciana, Poinsettia, Crape Myrtle, Flowering Pomegranates, Deutzia, Weigelia, California and Amoor River Privet, Ligustrum Japonica, Bougainvillea, Palms and Pampas Grass can be successfully and effectively used. Palms are especially ornamental if planted in groups by themselves.



Suburban Lot Suggestion. 200x325 feet.
Scale—1 in., 100 feet.



Town Lot Suggestion. 100x160 feet.
Scale—1 in., 50 feet.

REPRODUCTION OF PAGE 27, INTER-STATE NURSERY CATALOG

THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS and preparing special planting plans are expensive. We do not prepare special planting plans free, but can refer you to landscape architects if you desire their services. We will gladly make suggestions and assist you in your planting problems. With such suggestions and assistance you can in most cases get entirely satisfactory results. We are always glad to help our patrons.

Shade. Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery

In the brief space in this list we can only list a very few of the many beautiful trees and plants adapted to the lower South offered in our large 1916 Catalog. If interested in beautifying your home or planting Shade Trees, Roses or Shrubbery, write for Descriptive Illustrated Catalog.



Evergreen Shade Trees

Evergreen Shade Trees

ASH-EVERGREEN. A rapid growing ash, holding foliage almost entire year.

Size	Height	Grade	Each	10	100
G—4 to 5 ft.	Medium	.....	\$ .45	\$4.00	\$35.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	.60	5.00	45.00
K—7 to 9 ft.	Extra	.....	1.00	8.50	

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*). An attractive tree with fernlike foliage. A splendid shade or ornamental tree and very desirable for pot culture. E—35c, \$3 per 10; F—55c, \$5 per 10; G—80c, \$7 per 10.

EUCALYPTUS. The most rapid growing evergreen shade tree known. *Torticornis* and *Rostrata* varieties will stand temperature of 18 degrees. *Robusta*, the most symmetrical and beautiful of all, will stand temperature of 28 degrees.

Price of Eucalyptus, Pot Grown Only

Size	Height	Grade	Each	10	100
C—1 to 1½ ft.	Small	.....	15c	\$1.20	\$10.00
D—1½ to 2 ft.	Medium	.....	20c	1.80	15.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Large	.....	60c	5.00	40.00

LIGSTRUM JAPONICA. An attractive evergreen shade tree with large, dark, glossy-green leaves.

Size	Height	Grade	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft.	Small	.....	.20	\$1.70	\$15.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	.25	2.20	20.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Large	.....	.40	3.50	30.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	Extra	.....	.60	5.00	

LAUREL CHERRY. An attractive evergreen shade tree with rather dark green foliage. A very desirable shade tree for lawn and avenue.

Size	Height	Grade	Each	10	100
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.....	.65	6.00	
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	1.00	9.00	

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. The queen of flowering evergreen trees is the well known native Magnolia of our Southern forests.

Size	Height	Grade	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft.	Light	.....	.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	.75	6.50	60.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Heavy	.....	1.00	9.00	80.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	.....	.....	1.25	10.00	90.00
K—7 to 9 ft.	.....	.....	2.00	18.00	

Deciduous Shade Trees

ASH GREEN. Quick growing, sturdy and hardy.

BOX-ELDER. Attractive bloomer, good for home grounds.

JAPANESE VARNISH. Beautiful flowers in spring. Good for lawn.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY. Tall, symmetrical, shaft-like tree. Rapid growth. See Sycamore prices.

SOAP TREE. Small tree, good for lawn.

SYCAMORE. Choice avenue and shade tree, vigorous.

SWEET-GUM. Good for ornamental shade. Wonderful color in autumn.

Prices for Foregoing Shade Trees

Size	Height	Grade	Each	10	100
G—4 to 5 ft.	Medium	.....	\$ .35	\$3.00	\$25.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	.50	4.00	35.00
K—7 to 9 ft.	Extra large	.....	.75	6.50	60.00
M—9 to 12 ft.	Heavy specimen	.....	1.00	9.00	75.00

TEXAS UMBRELLA. Resembles an immense, sub-variety of Umbrella China. Wonderful dense shade for summer.

Prices Texas Umbrella Trees Only

Size	Height and age	Each	10	100
G—4 to 5 ft.	1-yr. whips	40c	\$3.50	\$30.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	1-yr. medium head	50c	4.50	40.00

Texas Umbrella, 2-yr., well headed

G—4 to 5 ft.	Light branched	60c	5.00	45.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	2-yr. medium branched	75c	6.50	55.00

Coniferous Evergreen Trees

We have the largest and most complete stock of Coniferous Evergreen Trees in the Lower South.

ARBORVITAE. Eight best varieties suitable for parks, cemeteries, borders and banking around buildings.

CEDARS. Both native and foreign varieties.

JUNIPERS. Several best varieties for the South.

RETINOSPORAS. Most attractive and unique medium size, evergreen trees in several varieties.

Space will not permit our describing and pricing the many varieties and sizes in this list. Write for large catalog.



Bungei Catalpa

Flowering and Foliage

SHRUBS, VINES, HEDGE AND BORDER TREES AND PLANTS

Our Large 1916 Descriptive and Illustrated Catalog lists and describes over one hundred and fifty of the best tested flowering trees, shrubs, vines, hedge and border plants adapted for the Lower South. Write for copy.

Palms

The best hardy palms for Florida, Georgia and the South are described, illustrated and priced in large catalog. Write for copy

Roses



Anyone can grow roses; some fail because they don't start with strong, field grown bushes. Tender pot plants grown indoors will not give good results. In many cases we can make a better

selection of varieties for any particular locality than our patrons and will make careful selection when it is left to us. If out of particular size and variety ordered we send nearest we have unless instructed not to substitute. Varieties vary greatly in character of growth. Some of a given size or age may be smaller than others. Some fine roses are of small bush growth.



3 Year 2 Year 1 Year POT PLANTS
OUR KIND Not Our Kind

Prices for Field Grown Roses Propagated low on non-sprouting stock

	Each	10	100
C-1 yr. Size. Strong	25c	\$2.00	\$18.00
D-2 yr. size. Large	35c	3.00	25.00
E-3 yr. size. Extra large	50c	4.00	

ADMIRAL DEWEY (H.T.). Delicate bright pink.
ANDRE GAMON (H.T.). Large, deep rose and carmine.
BENGAL NOBINAND (Beng.) Reddish purple, monthly.
BLACK PRINCE (H.P.). Large, black-red, velvety.
BURBANK (Bour.). Cherry rose, free bloomer, strong grower.
CHROMATELLA (CLN.). Rank climber, large, deep yellow.
CL. CAROLINE TESTOUT (CL.H.T.). Strong growth, peach blow pink.
CL. CLOTHILDE SOUPERT (CL.T.). Flesh pink, profuse bloomer.

CL. DEVONIENSIS (CL.T.). Strong growth, white, pink center.
CL. WOOTIN (CL.T.). Bright Magenta red, profuse bloomer.
COUNTESSE OF GASFORD (H.T.). Bright pink, profuse bloomer.
DEAN HOLE (H.T.). Large buds, strong pink.
DUCHESS DE BRABANT (T.). Beautiful shell pink.
EMPRESS EUGENE (Bour.). Pink, very fragrant, free bloomer.
ETOIL DE FRANCE (H.T.). Clear crimson velvet.
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.P.). Pure white, large double.
HECTOR MCKENZIE (H.T.). Large, full, red. Profuse bloomer.
HELEN GOOD (T.). Delicate yellow with pink.
HELEN GOULD (H.T.). Crimson, large full buds.
ISABELLE SPRUNT (H.T.). Yellow, fine shaped buds.
JAMES SPRUNT (CL. Beng.). Crimson red, very full.
J. B. CLARK (H.P.). Scarlet red, very large, strong growth.
KILLARNEY (H.T.). Deep pink, free bloomer.
LAMARQUE (CL.T.). White sulphur center, good climber.
LOUIS PHILLIPE (Beng.) Velvety crimson. Monthly.
MAD. CECIL BUTIHO (T.). Fine yellow, good grower.
MAD. JENNIE GILLEMONT (H.T.). Large, fine, deep pink.
MAD. LOMBARD (T.). Rosy bronze. Strong, profuse bloomer.
MARECHAL NIEL (CLN.). Deep yellow. The best yellow rose.
MARIE VON HOUTE (T.). Creamy white with pink.
MAURICE ROUVIER (T.). Buff pink, crimson veins, good.
MINNIE FRANCIS (T.). Chamoise, red with crimson.
MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H.T.). Reddish yellow, profuse bloomer.
MRS. B. R. CANT (T.). Deep rose pink, good grower, profuse.
MRS. DUDLEY CROSS (H.T.). Creamy white and carmine.
PAUL NEYRON (H.P.). Rosy red, very large, keep well.
RAINBOW (T.). Coral pink, striped crimson.
RED MARECHAL NIEL (CL.T.). Reddish yellow, good grower.
RENE MARIE HENRIETTA (CL.T.). Bright cherry red.
SNOWFLAKE (T.). Pure white, constant bloomer.
WINNIE DAVIS (T.). Apricot pink, a splendid rose.
WHITE KILLARNEY (H.T.). Beautiful white, free bloomer.
WILLIAM NOTTING (H.T.). Bright rose crimson, desirable.
ZELIA TRADEL (T.). Pure white, half climbing habit.

Suggestions About Ordering

AND TERMS OF SALE

Read Carefully Before Ordering

NO AGENTS. We employ no agents and have no connection with any other nurseries, but many nurserymen and dealers buy and sell our stock. Trees sold to dealers must be resold by them on their own responsibility. We are responsible only to parties purchasing direct from us.

PRICES in this list, except for small sizes, are for goods packed and delivered to forwarders, purchaser assuming all cost and risk of transportation. The smaller sizes, up to 3 to 4 ft. (medium) sold at each and 10 rates will be sent by parcels post or express prepaid on cash orders amounting to \$2.00 or more.

TERMS OF PAYMENT. Cash with order or before shipment of goods.

WE DO NOT CARE TO SHIP C. O. D., and will not unless 25 per cent of amount accompanies order.

REMITTANCES should be made by bank draft, express or postoffice money order or registered letter.

MINIMUM ORDERS at prices and terms of this catalog. We do not care to fill orders for less amount than \$1.00. No orders sent by parcels post or express paid for less than \$2.00 unless 25c accompanies order to pay for cost of extra packing and pre-paying.

GUARANTEE. We exercise all possible care to have all stock well rooted, well grown, healthy, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. It is, however, mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our liability under the foregoing is limited in amount to the original price received. No guarantee expressed or implied that trees will live or grow.

SUBSTITUTION. We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they usually wish us to substitute, to the best of our judgment, in case we are out of any varieties or sizes ordered. We therefore substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary.

January, 1916.

C. M. GRIFFING & CO.

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Inspection and Certificates

OUR NURSERIES HAVE BEEN CRITICALLY INSPECTED BY FLORIDA PLANT BOARD NURSERY INSPECTORS.

Each order, package or shipment will have attached a serial numbered official nursery inspection certificate, as provided for under "The Florida Plant Act of 1915" and State Plant Board Rules.

It is unlawful to sell, give away, or transport, any trees in Florida unless stock has been officially inspected and accompanied by official inspection certificate and permit.

For full information relative to "The Florida Plant Act of 1915" and Rules of Florida State Plant Board, apply to Wilmon Newell, State Plant Commissioner, Gainesville, Florida.

Inter-State Nurseries

C. M. Griffing & Co.

Jacksonville, Fla.

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